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THE INTERNET DIARY AS A FORM OF MILITARY REPORT

Abstract: The article considers the Internet diary as a modern form of military report. The lexical and syntactic potential of this type of report is analyzed, as well as the author's role in the representation of eventuality.

Keywords: journalistic style, the story, the author, eventfulness.

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ИНТЕРНЕТ-ДНЕВНИК КАК ФОРМА ВОЕННОГО РЕПОРТАЖА

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается Интернет-дневник как современная форма военного репортажа. Анализируется лексический и синтаксический потенциал данного типа репортажа, а также роль автора в репрезентации событийности.

Ключевые слова: публицистический стиль, репортаж, автор, событийность.

Note, report, interview belong to the information group of genres of journalistic style [1]. They are more inherent in the function of the message than the impact because the description of events is transmitted through the perception of their author. The modern report can successfully combine both informational and analytical journalistic principles. In this regard, there are some difficulties with the assessment of the functional features of the report and its genre classification.

Based on the subject-thematic classification, military report can be defined as event-based [3]. A new event and the sequence of its development become decisive in it. The event is always autonomous because it takes place in real time and space, regardless of the reporter, obeying its own logic. It can be observed, pondered, evaluated, but it is impossible to change its course. Therefore, the reporter does not organize, does not manage the event but follows it.

The main features of event reporting are its efficiency and relevance. The first quality is that the event reporting is always an instant response to what is happening. Therefore, this kind of reporting is characterized by a chronological follow-up to the event an accurate indication of the place and time of action due to which the «presence effect» is created. The subject of the report description is the event that takes place and finds its visual representation in the text as a result of direct author's observations. From the point of view of relevance, the event report is always devoted to socially significant topic. To show the events in dynamics, the reporter needs to put the most vivid and emotionally intense moments in the center of the work. In this case, the author should not only clearly describe what is happening but also to monitor all the relationships with previous and subsequent events. In the report, the author's position is dominant, as it is through their personal perception that the atmosphere of what is happening is conveyed in detail to the reader. To create a «presence effect», the author shares with readers their immediate feelings and impressions, describes their inner experiences and emotions, evaluates, gives their own comments and reasoning. The level of emotionality of perception increases to the maximum with the use of taboo (obscene) vocabulary: *«They went fucking nuts! Five rocket alarm sirens in less than half an hour. I will never be able to finish my cup of coffee...»*

Internet diaries is a hybrid genre that combines auto-communication and dialogue [2]; autobiography and functionality; naturalness of writing and its literary processing; combination of the effect of live oral

communication with the electronic form of the existence of written texts; effect of confidential communication [4].

The statement of the American President D. Trump on the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel provoked a new wave of the long-standing Arab-Israeli conflict. Mutual claims of the parties resulted in mass riots, threatening to escalate into full-scale military action. The modern possibilities of the Internet give us a unique opportunity to get the most up-to-date information about what is happening on both sides of the conflict through the eyes of eyewitnesses.

Beirut girl blogger under the nickname «cedarseed» keeps her diary, representing a look at the events on the Lebanese side of the conflict: «*The bombs are still coming and when I lean from the living room balcony I can see new balance of smoke coming from the same spot. Whatever is there is getting it good. The sky is overcast today and no wonder!*» The next recording is even more impressive: «*Oh my God. This huge helicopter just passed my window. And it's not Lebanese*». Her reaction to the explosions is laconic: «*Those were the loudest yet*».

The analysis of the texts revealed lexical-semantic groups used by the reporter to engage the reader in the topic of the report and keep their attention. In this paper, the analysis is based on the classification of parts of speech. First of all, it is worth noting the nouns that form the basis of the military report on the recent clashes in the border zone of Lebanon and Israel. We attributed the following to them, describing the atmosphere of what is happening: *siren – attack – war – security – shock – noise – tragedy– explosion – battle – bomb shelter– rocket*.

This group is responsible for the reader's emotional introduction to the topic of the report. The frequent use of these lexical units, which in themselves do not carry an emotional burden, creates the effect of emotional impact on the readers of the report. The recipient should be aware of the seriousness of the situation with regard to the use of lethal weapons and the conduct of reconnaissance operations using aircraft. A hospital nurse in Israel living in the conflict zone describes the events: «*They get closer to us, every day and every hour. Today our small town (it was relatively quiet here) was hit in three different places. I was at work at that time (as a matter of fact, our clinic is right halfway between the two spots where rockets exploded). Nothing unusual, routine procedure – we heard the siren on the radio, shouted «Siren» to warn customers and run to the bomb shelter. The explosion occurred immediately after that... Two rockets landed in open space, and in the third case – two wounded and*

several people in shock (the rockets hit a new house, fortunately not on the main street but two blocks away)».

Lexical-semantic group «heroes of the described events» includes: *deputy battle commander – highest ranking officer – soldier – major – hero.*

Another group, highlighted in the process of text analysis, is associated with memories of peaceful life: *saxophone player-gentle man-window-sky-engineering degree-photo-cup of coffee-sea creature – living room – balcony.*

The verb group is extensive and varied: *reach – hit – land – wound – explore – destroy – fly – faint – hurt – stop – hear – jump – deaf – sacrifice – notice – block – save – cry out – hike – desert – burn – disconnect – shout – able to – go to – rest.*

The color palette of the fighting that violated peaceful life is represented by nouns and adjectives: *smoke – overcast – orange – green – white – pink.*

While analyzing the grammatical features of the military report on the description of the events of the Arab-Israeli conflict, it should be taken into account that the main task of such reports is a full description of the event. To this end, the author uses a variety of syntactic units-inserted constructions, complex sentences, rhetorical questions. «*The rocket was flying so close to me and her metallic noise was so utterly poisonous so human body became filled with tragedy. The tragedy that this silly pipe with a diameter of 122 millimeters (half of one inch) causes. Then we heard dry, impossible to tolerate noise and wailing of cars that were parked nearby. I immediately reached for my camera. I wanted to get out and respond to this with the meanest photoflash. Hmm... And how many photoflashes I should put here in my journal so I could have responded adequately to every rocket that exploded on my land? Thousands, and thousands, and thousands... No, let those stupid pipes of hatred to rest in our sand and our swamps without signs of remembrance. I like much more to photograph poisonous sea creatures: orange, green, white and pink ones... Five attacks, destroyed house and several wounded, not counting my ear that is hurting from this war. By the way, if the left ear is going deaf temporarily – what does it mean? This is our everyday life. It's nothing really interesting to talk about*». Rhetorical questions and dots at the end of sentences serve as markers of semantic jumps or transition from one thought to another, as well as an element of the author's internal speech.

In the texts we have studied, war is positioned as an absolute evil that brings pain and suffering to people. The specificity of such texts is that they have a certain influence on readers, leave an impression, due to the emotionality of judgments, expressiveness of assessments, the use of various means of speech expressiveness. An example is the obituary published on the pages of the Internet community in memory of the officer who saved his soldiers at the cost of his life. *«The least we can do for the man, who sacrificed his life in such a heroic fashion, is to tell his story. Major Roi Klein, the deputy battalion commander of 51th battalion of the Golany infantry brigade, from the Eli settlement, was the highest ranking officer between his soldiers in Beit Jbeil. During the combat, he noticed a hand grenade thrown at his men. Since there was no time to evade the effect of the upcoming explosion, he jumped at the grenade so as to block the shards and thus save his men. His sacrifice was successful. His men, who thus survived the battle, told later that he cried out «Shma Israel» as he jumped at the grenade. Roi Klein, a real hero in the age of anti-heroes worship, was buried at the day he turned 31. It is told of him, that he was an excellent saxophone player and a brilliantly spiritual man, who completed cum laude his engineering degree. He hiked with friends in Africa, he had a captivating laughter. All his friends say he was a quiet, gentle man. His widow wishes their children to grow up just like him. May he rest in peace. Instead of lighting a candle, please pass the story on. He deserves much more than that, but that's as much as we can do».*

Thus, at the heart of event reporting, on the one hand, there are events that require operational coverage, and on the other – those that need comment in order to understand the essence of what is happening. In any case, it is necessary to select the most vivid and adequate linguistic means to illustrate the dynamics and internal tension. Particular attention is paid to the creation of «presence effect». It helps the reader to see what is happening through the eyes of the author and empathize with him about the events described in the report.

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